

Italians Balk At Hungarian Garb Parade

They Refuse to Appear in Line With Enemy Costume

Ultimatum Sent to Mayor's Committee

Protest Is Backed Up by "Four - Minute Men"

Between 25,000 and 30,000 Italians who are scheduled to take part in the Fourth of July parade will withdraw from that demonstration and will parade alone unless the Mayor's Committee on National Defense changes its present plan to permit the Hungarian division to march in national civilian costume.

This and the further announcement that the Mayor's committee has until noon to-morrow to instruct the Hungarians they must parade in American civilian garb was made yesterday by Nat Olds, a Four-Minute Man executive in the headquarters of that organization, in the Yale Club. Unless this is done, said Mr. Olds, plans for an independent Italian parade will be started immediately. The Italian division is being arranged under the auspices of the Italian section of the Four-Minute Men.

James C. Auchincloss, state chairman of the Four-Minute Men, has made the stand of his organization plain in the following letter sent to George MacDonald, vice-chairman of the Mayor's committee, which is arranging the Independence Day parade:

"I understand that it has been decided to permit the Austro-Hungarians to wear their national costumes in the parade to be held in this city on July 4 and that the Italians, through Paul Yessell, chairman of the Italian section of the Four-Minute Men, who are planning to participate in this parade, have protested against this feature. Their protest was lodged on the grounds that this parade is to be held to show the loyalty of the foreign element in this city to America and to American ideals, and that the depicting of the national life of our enemy would not be in keeping with the spirit of the occasion.

Adds Personal Protest

"I wish to add my own protest as chairman of the Four-Minute Men of New York State to that of the Italians. The idea of wearing these native costumes in order to demonstrate the national life of a country is perhaps allowable in normal times, but the present times are not normal.

"We are at war with two nations whose actions and ideals in this conflict have brought upon them the contempt and loathing of the entire civilized world so that any allusion to their national life or ideals is repugnant and repulsive to Americans and America's allies. We have just sent a regiment of our soldiers to the Italians against the Austro-Hungarians and our soldiers are standing against their bullets. It is it fair, is it loyal, to them to permit a demonstration in this city of the national life of our common foe?

The Italian section of the Four-Minute Men, which numbers between 25,000 and 30,000 Italians in this city, will not join in this parade unless this feature is eliminated. The Italians wish to take part in this parade to do honor to America on the greatest of American days and they are quite justified in taking the stand that anything which would dilute their Americanism would be cause for their withdrawal.

"I sincerely trust that you will reply to me that your committee has reconsidered its decision in this matter, so that the many loyal residents of this city, foreigners and native born may join in one accord in cheering and blessing the Stars and Stripes and the democratic principles of honor, right and justice that it stands for."

Trouble has been brewing between Italians and Hungarians ever since it became known that the Hungarians planned to march in native costume on Independence Day. Yessell and prominent Italians protested against this. Finally the situation became so strained that Mr. MacDonald asked Brigadier General George R. Dyer, grand marshal of the parade, to give a luncheon to the parties involved and straighten things out. This luncheon took place in the Bankers' Club Friday.

Couldn't Fix Differences

"There," said Mr. Olds, "an attempt was made to patch up the trouble, and the two representatives of the Austro-Hungarian committee, Alexander Kotta and Geza Berko, agreed to withdraw the military costumes and the impersonation of national heroes and have the Austro-Hungarians appear in 'national civilian costume.' Mr. Yessell agreed to this as an individual, provided the Italian Four Minute Men approved.

"Mr. Yessell repeated this to Mr. Auchincloss late yesterday afternoon, but when an attempt was made to discover why it is necessary for the Austro-Hungarians in New York to wear on the Fourth of July the garb of a nation that is at war with us and whose soldiers are doing their best to kill our American soldiers on the Italian front, we failed to obtain a satisfactory answer. The Italians feel strongly upon this point. As one of their leaders expressed it, if the Austro-Hungarians wanted to costume themselves for the Fourth of July in the proper garb for them to don would be sackcloth and ashes, to symbolize their grief at and repentance for the crimes and brutalities of their Hun allies."

Van Rensselaer-Dupignac

MAMARONECK, N. Y., June 29.—Miss Eleanor Lee Flagg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Dupignac, of 40 East Seventy-fifth Street, New York City, was married to Arthur Van Rensselaer Thompson at noon to-day at her parents' summer residence at Orienta Point, Mamaroneck. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Judd, of St. Margaret's Church, New York City, in the presence of about 125 guests.

Congress Passes On \$22,000,000,000 Bills

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Congress acted on appropriation bills aggregating more than twenty-two billion dollars today in an effort to complete them all before the end of the fiscal year and to clear the way for the midsummer recess planned to begin next week. Many other important pieces of legislation were put through during long and busy sessions.

Several of the appropriation bills were left unfinished, however, and the program still was in such shape that some leaders thought it would be impossible to begin the recess until the end of next week, instead of before July 4, as others hoped.

The naval and sundry civil appropriation bills, carrying \$1,610,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000, respectively, were sent to the President for his signature. The Senate passed and sent to conference the army and fortification bills, carrying \$12,082,000,000 and \$5,412,000,000, respectively. Both houses repassed the \$371,000,000 postoffice bill after eliminating a provision for continued use of privately owned pneumatic tube systems in six cities, on account of which President Wilson had vetoed the measure.

There was talk during the day of sessions to-night and to-morrow, but both houses took a recess this evening until Monday.

Mrs. Pankhurst Plans Attack on Bolshevism Here

Must Be Crushed Out by Women of the Country, She Declares

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst is on a still search for Bolshevism in the United States. If she finds any she is going to attack it in the same spirit she has attacked the Bolsheviks of Russia, not only because of the military collapse of Russia under their rule, but because of the social deterioration involved in their philosophy.

"I shall here to counteract Bolshevism wherever there is any," she said to-day at her hotel here. "Bolshevism is bad, not only because it is helping Germany, but because it stands to destroy everything that is worth having in the civilized world.

"Take, for example, the Bolshevik program for the 'socialization of women,' in which every unmarried girl of eighteen is compelled to register at the government 'free love bureau.' The women of the whole world should rise up against such a betrayal of the decencies of civilization."

Mrs. Pankhurst admitted that when she came to this country she came quite spontaneously, almost precipitately, and had no definite knowledge of the extent of Bolshevism here. She is going to make a study of the I. W. W. movement and conditions in the munitions factories, but will permit no details of her plans to be published.

"Perhaps there is not much actual Bolshevism here," she said, "but what little there is should be crushed out by the women. I hope I can talk to and inspire them with the same determination the English women feel to stamp it out. You know we feel that inasmuch as we cannot go to fight in the trenches we must fight the enemy at home, and that enemy is the Bolshevik, or I. W. W."

In addition to the I. W. W. you have in this country, I understand, the same thing that we have in England, and that I call 'socialist measles.' It is a kind of mental and moral disease that attacks persons whose minds are full of theories, but have had little practical experience of life. When the Bolshevik agitator comes along they fall easy victims to the disease.

"We English women believe it is necessary, not only to counteract the disease, but to offer a sort of sociological serum, so to speak, which will cure the disease by realizing the social aspirations which are part of every normal, healthy mind. To fight Bolshevism, we offer a constructive social program, of better hours for women in industry, better education, and better living conditions for children.

"However, in order to realize this we must first win the war. That is the only essential. Lying before the world to-day. No good thing will be done under German rule, either for women or men."

Meat Rejected At Army Camps Sold to Public

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Hearings were ended to-day in the Federal Trade Commission's inquiry into charges that bad meat was furnished soldiers at Camp Travis, Texas, by Wilson & Co., Chicago packers, and the record taken under advisement.

In behalf of the company, its complete record of meat sales to camp members through the San Antonio branch was introduced and gone over by government auditors. About 26 deliveries out of an estimated total of between 8,500 and 10,000 made to the camp were rejected by inspecting officers, according to the record.

Hirschfelder, manager of the corporation's San Antonio branch, testified that some of these were due to errors in shipping varieties of meats not ordered.

\$12,600,000,000 Is Cost to U. S. for One Year of War

Conflict Now Draining \$50,000,000 a Day From Nation's Treasury

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The government to-day closed its books for the fiscal year just ending—the first full fiscal year in the war—and Monday will open new annual records. Cabinet members and other heads of departments will make reports to President Wilson, covering their stewardships of funds and responsibilities for the year closing to-day—or technically to-morrow.

In government financial history the year will go down as a period of expense hardly dreamed of a decade ago. More than \$12,600,000,000 is the actual outlay since July 1, 1917, to meet the multitude of big bills run up for the army, the navy, the shipbuilding programme, airplane construction, coast defence requirements, other government activities, and the needs of the Allies for American loans to finance purchases of war materials in this country. In peace times the government spent less than \$1,000,000,000 annually.

With the addition of the \$12,000,000,000 which the government spent in the three months of war preceding this fiscal year the war's cost in money to date has been \$13,800,000,000.

War's Cost \$50,000,000 a Day

War activities are now draining about \$50,000,000 a day from the nation's public treasury, and in June the running expenses were greater than ever before, though loans to the Allies dropped to less than in any month since April, 1917, when the United States became a belligerent.

Including estimates for the last two days of the month, not yet recorded, expenditures for June were about \$1,500,000,000, or approximately the same as the record figure of May. Ordinary expenses for the month amount to about \$1,253,000,000, a new high record, and payments to Allies were approximately \$236,000,000, less than half the \$500,000,000 which the Treasury usually has figured as necessary to finance the Allied purchases in the United States every month. Use of ships to transport troops to France, instead of for war materials, is considered responsible primarily for the reduction of Allied loans.

Owing to the big inflow of income and excess profits taxes this month receipts for June have eclipsed all former records. From taxation and other minor sources of revenue receipts are expected to amount to more than \$2,250,000,000. Payments on Liberty bonds and certificates of indebtedness have yielded nearly \$1,400,000,000.

Expenses for First Year

With figures for yesterday and to-day not yet tabulated, expenses for the entire fiscal year were reported as follows:

Ordinary expenses for various government departments, \$7,557,000,000; payments to Allies, \$4,708,000,000; interest on Liberty bonds and other public debt items, \$175,000,000; Federal farm loans (to be repaid), \$65,000,000; Panama Canal, \$19,000,000. In addition, \$6,747,000,000 certificates issued earlier in the year were redeemed, \$27,362,000 one-year Treasury notes were paid, and \$21,536,000 national bank and Federal Reserve bank notes were retired.

Receipts for the year, without records of the last two days, were reported as follows: Liberty loans, \$7,463,000,000; income and excess profits taxes, \$2,115,000,000 (with probably \$500,000,000 or more yet to come in); miscellaneous revenue sources, \$868,000,000; war savings and thrift stamps, \$296,000,000; customs (tariff revenue), \$178,000,000; miscellaneous revenue, \$287,000,000; Panama Canal tolls, \$5,846,000. The government also took in \$8,468,000 from the sale of certificates of indebtedness, redeemed later in the year; \$1,923,000 from postal savings bonds; \$19,150,000 deposited for purchase of one-year Treasury notes under the Federal Reserve act, and \$10,240,000 deposited for retirement of national bank and Federal Reserve bank notes.

Dog's Owner Bitten By Stray "Friend"

It looked like a most genteel collie that Mrs. Alice Ouwel's fox terrier, Bum, brought home yesterday to 213 Court Street, Hoboken, and Bum led his acquaintance straight to the bedroom where Mrs. Ouwel lay sick. The strange dog flew at her, biting her right arm. Her son Alfred, five years old, tried to drive the collie out and also was bitten.

Bum leaped for the collie's throat and a furious fight ensued in the sickroom. The uproar brought Patrolman Sheehy just as the collie shook itself loose and dashed downstairs. The collie sprang at him. He put a bullet through its head, and joined by two other policemen, proceeded upstairs. As they entered Mrs. Ouwel's room Bum, frantic with rage and suspicious now of all strangers, charged the three policemen furiously and he, too, was shot.

Despite Jersey City's campaign against stray dogs, which has ended the careers of 700, six more were captured yesterday after they had bitten three adults and three children.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 29.—Cyril, the eleven-year-old son of John McCormack, the singer, was bitten severely to-day by a strange Airedale from which he had tried to rescue his pet dog.

Wilson's Veto Ends Mail Tube System; Long Fight Closed

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Further government use of pneumatic mail tube systems in six large cities was blocked to-day by a Presidential veto of the postoffice appropriation bill, with a provision directing that the Postoffice Department retain the tubes until next March, pending an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission to determine the advisability of their purchase by the government.

When an attempt to pass the bill over the veto failed in the House, both the House and Senate repassed the measure with the provision objected to eliminated.

In his veto President Wilson supported Postmaster General Burleson, who has made a fight for abandoning the tube system as obsolete and useless because of the growth of the volume of mail and the development of automobile trucks.

Contracts for the operation of tubes in New York City, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis expire Monday.

In his veto message the President said:

"I am convinced that there is no moral or legal obligation resting on the government to continue the use of these tubes by rental. At the time they were installed they may have had some value as a postal facility, but that was before the volume of mail had reached the enormous proportion which it has to-day and before the development of the use of motor vehicles. These developments have made the tubes practically obsolete.

"The postmasters of various cities where the tubes are in use have spoken against them and urged that they be abandoned. These reasons seeming to me conclusive and compelling, I have not felt liberty to acquiesce in this feature of the bill, which I herewith reluctantly return."

NOTICE

THE WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD
Washington, D. C.

desirous of conserving man power, calls upon the

RETAIL MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK

to adopt the following rules in the conduct of their business:

- 1 The restriction of deliveries to not more than one trip a day over each route.
- 2 Limiting to three days the time a customer may return merchandise in possession in order to enjoy the return privilege.
- 3 The restriction of special deliveries.

The co-operation of the public is invited in the enforcement of this Government request.

Early morning shopping will facilitate the adoption of these rulings.

Mayor's Committee on National Defense

Henry Mac Donald, Director-General

Committee on Retail Industries

of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense

M. Friedsam, Chairman

E. P. Gaston, Secretary

In compliance with the request of The War Industries Board at Washington

it is asked that Merchandise to be returned for Credit be in purchaser's possession not longer than THREE DAYS.

In order to expedite the work of the Delivery Department in assembling merchandise for the one daily delivery (as per existing schedule) B. Altman & Co. request that patrons of the Store endeavor, as far as practicable, to accomplish their shopping during the early hours of the day, and avoid special deliveries.

B. Altman & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

A Special Midsummer Sale

of

Men's Shirts & Neckwear

will take place on the First Floor to-morrow (Monday) and Tuesday, and will offer exceptional values.

Men's Soft-cuff Negligee Shirts

Of fancy madras in a number of attractive patterns \$1.35

Of fine woven-stripe madras, presenting a varied assortment of smart patterns and colorings \$1.85

Men's Silk Shirts

(made of Japanese satin-stripe Habutai, imported by B. Altman & Co.)

Medium-weight; plain or plaited model \$4.85

Heavy-weight; plain model \$5.85 & 7.50

Men's Wide-end Four-in-hand Scarfs

of superior-quality silk, featuring a number of handsome color combinations 70c.

At the same time

Men's Sennit Straw Hats

will be on sale at the greatly reduced prices of \$1.85 & \$2.85

A Clearance Sale of Semi-made Skirts

at the appreciably reduced prices of

\$3.50 & \$4.75

will be commenced to-morrow (Monday) in the Wool Dress Fabrics Department, on the First Floor.

These semi-made skirts are cut from fine-twill serge of excellent quality, in the fashionable tones of navy blue and ivory white, and are especially recommended as a practical addition to the Summer outfit in town or country. Little time, labor or skill is required to complete them; hence they are a decided boon to the busy woman.

A Post-Inventory Assortment

of

Women's Blouses

embracing a variety of stunning Summer styles, modeled in the wanted silks and lingerie fabrics and now on sale at clearance prices, includes

Blouses of Japanese silk

at \$3.95 & 4.50

Blouses of crepe de Chine

at \$3.85 & 4.90

Blouses of Georgette crepe

at \$4.90 & 5.50

Lingerie Blouses

at \$1.75, 2.25, 2.75 & 3.25

(Sale on the Second Floor)

A Quantity of Misses' Cotton Frocks

(all pretty, girlish styles, developed in the wanted materials) have been taken from stock and reduced to the exceptionally low prices of

\$7.50, \$9.50 & \$12.50

Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

(Misses' Department, Second Floor)

Semi-made Serge Dresses

specially priced at

\$12.50 each

are a feature of timely interest in the Department for Catalogue and Folder Merchandise, on the Sixth Floor.

These Dresses are offered in two very attractive models, developed in fine-twill navy blue serge, and are excellent value. For the feminine economist they represent an appreciable saving, in time as well as in money, inasmuch as they can be easily and quickly finished, while the initial cost is small.

During July and August the Store will be closed all day on Saturdays